JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OF 108 N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-Italian Opera-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- SATANEL LA. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.-HENRIETTE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Lady or Lyons LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Lor NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery .- PAUL CLIPTORD-

BOWERY THRATRE, Bowery.-Austrion-Ross BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MINNER WARNEN, COM. NUTT, LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS RC. at all hours.—Time Tries All.—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Ethiopias Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c.—How Aug You, Greenmacus! WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c. - GRAND DAD JOE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.-LIVING WILL AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway .- BALLETS, PARISTAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-EIRIOPIAN

New York, Wednesday, March 11, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The President has issued an important proclamation to-day on the matter of soldiers absent from their regiments without leave. He gives a few days' grace to all such, up to the 1st of April, at which time all those who report themselves to the nearest headquarters, as designated by a previous order of the Secretary of War, will be restored to their respective regiments without punishment: but those who do not will be arrested as deserters and dealt with as the law directs. He warns evil disposed persons not to give aid to the rebellion by encouraging desertion, thus weakening the strength of the armies and exposing those troops in the field to additional danger. He calls upon all good citizens to assist in preventing disaffected parties from urging the desertion of soldiers and discouraging enlistments.

The recent reconnoissance of Colonel Dodge from Norfolk has proved an eminent success. He marched one hundred and ten miles, visiting Southfield, Chuckstuck and Blackwater bridge. He met the enemy at Windsor, near the latter point, drove in their advance upon the main body, then attacked them on the flanks and forced them to retire to the Blackwater. The fight lasted only forty minutes.

The news from Tennessee is important. A despatch from Nashville, dated Monday, says that the rebel Van Dorn's forces have retreated south, and are reported to be across Duck river; that there are no rebels between Franklin and Columbia, and that all is quiet in Murfreesboro. A heavy rain had been falling all day and part of the prewious night, causing a rise in the river. On the other hand a despatch yesterday from Cincinnati states that information has been specially received from Franklin, Tenn., to the effect that a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry moved against the enemy posted at Spring Hill on Monday, and that if the rebels make a stand there will be a heavy engagement, as it is the determination that Coburn's disaster at Thompson's Station should be retrieved. Another telegram from Murfreesboro says a report reached there on Monday that Van Dorn's rebel forces had been defeated, and the greater portion of then captured. It is evident from all these reports that active

operations are in progress in the West. General whose natural supporters are in the rebel service and whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty. that they must hold themselves in readiness to go south of his lines within ten days.

The work on the canal at Vicksborg goes on well. The dredging machines are in full operation, and the laborers are going along briskly, notwithstanding that the rebels continue to throw shells at them from the batteries at Vicksburg.

By the arrival of the United States steamship Rosnoke from Havana at this port vesterday, we receive information which would lead to the suspicion that the privateer Florida has been destroyed, and such was the epinion prevailing at Havana. The American schooner Ocean Herald, which arrived at Havana on the 3d inst., from Portland, reported having seen the wreck of a steamer painted black, on the Abaco, about twelve miles from the lighthouse. Only her stern and smoke stacks were discernible. On the same day the captain picked up two water casks, painted yellow, with black hoops. Nothing had been beard of the Florida since the Sonoma chased her, in a gale, one hundred and thirty-five miles from Abaco. Although the Florida was of a white color originally, it appears that when the Sonema chased her she had been painted black.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt sailed from St. Thomas on the 23d ult. on a cruise. The United States gunboat Alabama ran into Martinique about the same time. There were no rebel pirates at either of these ports at that time.

We give some very interesting particulars to-day of the recent destruction, by the Florida, of the ship Jacob Bell, from China to New York, with a valuable cargo.

A Bermuda paper of the 25th ult. notices the arrival at St. George of the neutral British steamer Cornubia, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of sotton and tobacco. The Cornubia reports having been hotly chased by four of the Union blockading fleet, but escaped by superior fleetness.

We have dates from New Orleans to the 1st of March and from Havana to the 5th by the same steamer. From the former place there is nothing of importance. No Union or rebel movements in the army or navy are reported. The news from Havana is more interesting, as our correspondence contains several new facts concerning the progress of French arms in Mexico and the approaching denouement of the siege of Puebla. From the New Orleans Era we take some particu- woman?

lars, supplied by an American captain, on which it would not be safe altogether to rely, as his it formation must have been obtained through third parties, subject, as a consequence, to great exaggerations on one side or the other. The news, however, on the whole, will be read with

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution for the appointment of a committee on manufactures was motion, taken from the table and put to a when it was rejected. That vote was subse quently reconsidered, and the resolution ordered to lie on the table. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for General Rose crans' report of his battles near Murfreesboro, and the accompanying reports and documents. A rewas offered and laid over requesting th President to supply the Senate, at the

ment of the next session, with a list of all the employes in the civil service of the government, and the amount of their pay and perquisites. A long executive session was held, after which the Senate THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senato yesterday, the bill amending the act for the incorporation of religious societies was passed, by twenty year to five nays. By this amendment Roman Catholic bishops and priests are permitted to hold the property of churches. Among the bills receiving favorable reports was the one to allow citizens of this State, serving in the armies in the field, to vote at certain elect also the one for the support of a training school for teachers at Oswego. Among the bills introduced were one for the protection and improve ment of the St. Regis Indians, and one to provide additional means for the relief and care of wounded soldiers from this State. The latter provides for the appointment by the Governor of three State agents, whose duty it shall be to look after and attend to the wants of our wounded soldiers in the field and secure for them medical attendance and hospital care and comforts. The General As sessment law was under consideration, and a long debate took place on a motion to strike out the exemption of clergymen, which motion was finally

The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, spent s great portion of the day in a discussion of th ill for the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the canals. The Assembly bill proposes to ap propriate \$300,000 of this surplus to the enlarge ment of locks, and the remainder, \$385,000, to extraordinary repairs, while the Senate bill applie \$200,000 to the payment of the temporary loan due on the 1st of October; \$300,000 to overdue and anpaid awards, and only \$179,000 to extraordinary repairs. A motion was made to substitute the Senate for the Assembly bill, and on this the debate hinged. Without deciding the question, the nittee reported progress, and the subject was laid over. The annual report of the State Agricultural College at Ovid, was presented. The bill peretofore noticed, for the prevention of speculations in gold, to the depreciation of the nation currency, was introduced. The bill to ratify our Common Council proceedings for the defence of our harbor was also introduced, with others of less

mportance. MISCELLAN BOUS NEWS.

The election for Governor, members of Congress nd of the Legislature took place in New Hamp shire yesterday. Owing to there being three ca didntes for Governor before the people, and the natitution requiring a majority of all the votes cast to elect, there seems, according to the lates returns received, to have been no choice made for that office. The republicans are reported to have elected all the members of Congress and a majoriof the Legislature.

The Montreal Gazette has a private letter from ondon, which states that the marriage of th Prince of Wales had been postponed until the 16th

full) of the City Comptroller to the Board of Se pervisors, in relation to county finances. In consequence of our limited space we are compelled to publish merely a digest, which shows the following

N	On hand December 31, 1861	
Special Cold	Total	.105 ,653
	Leaving balance	,465 ,918 seed

taking for his theme the democratic and republican parties, their history and deeds. A sketch of his

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Comptroller sent in his fourth annual report for the year 1862 of county receipts and expenditures. Two thousand copies were ordered printed. A special committee reported in favor of renting the premises Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Delancy street for two or four years, at \$1,500 a year, for an armory for the Eleventh regiment. The report was adopted. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at three o'clock.

The market for beef cattle ruled rather firmer this week, under light receipts and a good demand, and prices were about \(\)\(\)\(\) c. per pound higher. The cattle were mainly fair to good, and held generally at 8c. a 10c. The average price was about 8 %c., and the whole range 7% a 113%c.—the latter for premium. The arrivals were very irregular—some lots having been detained until noon of Tuesday—but they all sold at full prices. ch cows were quiet at previous prices. One prim milker brought \$100 and another \$83; but the sale were chiefly at \$35 a \$45. Veals were active and firmer with sales from 4c. a 7c. to 7 %c. The market for she and lambs was rampant, under a short supply, and prices were very high, some bringing \$10 a \$11 50; one lot sold active and higher-corn fee 5 4c. a 64c., and still fed Sc. a 54c. The receipts were 3,750 beeves, 164 cows, 451 veals, 3,962 sheep and lambs

and 13,694 swine The stock market was very firm yesterday and price were uniformly higher. The greatest excitement centred on Quicksiiver, which fluctuated wildly between 60 and 50, closing at about 60. Gold rose as high as 153, then opened at 179, and sold down to 177. Money was very

The cotton market yesterday was decidedly firmer bales reported. The inquiry for breadstuffs was brisker and 2c. on corn, caused by the rise in gold early in and lard and bacon were higher, as were also sugars tals were in better request, and closed buoyantly, as were likewise hay, oils, tallow, clover seed and whiskey. were likewise hay, oils, tallow, clover seed and whiskey Spirits turpentine fell to \$3 45 a \$3 50, with sales of 30 bbis. The freight market exhibited increased activity, but with some irregularity in rates.

Signs of Improvement .- Poor Greeley astonished the world by violently puffing John Van Buren vesterday. When we remember that only a few weeks ago poor Greeley wanted Van Buren hung as "a traitor," we cannot but congratulate the Tribune philosopher upon his reformation. If he keeps on improving in this way we shall allow him to associate with us, and even invite him to Fort Washington by

GREELEY, THE OLD WASHERWOMAN .- POOR Greeley has recently been trying to wash the dirty lines of his party in the public streets. He splashes, scolds, wets himself and draggles the bystanders in splendid style, and yet the linen-especially that from the Custom Housewon't get clean. Who pays the poor washer-

The Crisis and the lesus Before Us-Ou

We have arrived at the crisis of life or de o the rebellion. Its leading Southern advocates and organs have confessed that their sinking cause can only be saved from a speedy collapse by the most desperate efforts of resist ance. From Richmond to Mobile, from Charles ton to Vicksburg, it is admitted that the land and naval forces of the Union which now encircle the rebellious States are truly formidable at every important point, and are resolutely preparing for decisive work; but still the ch and trumpeters of the rebellion are insolent defiant and hopeful. With unaffected contemp and disgust they renounce their desp Northern sympathizers, and all their degrading propositions in the way of armistices, peace the strongest possible expressions of scorn and hate the rebel leaders tell these Northern peace politicians:-"We want no reconciliation with you upon any terms; we are fighting for an independent Southern confederacy; we will not listen to the syren song of peace upon any other terms short of our subjugation."

The issue before us is thus clearly and broadly

defined. We must put down this rebellion by force of arms, or it will tear the country to cloos. There is no other alternative. He, berefore, who is not with the government in this contest is with the rebellion-an enemy of the Union and ally of Davis, whatever disguises he may assume. We grant that "the powers that be" at Washington have done nany foolish things, have committed many blunders, have brought upon our armies many needless disasters, and by their extreme abolition expedients and experiments have lost much of public confidence and excited much of public ndignation. We grant all this; we grant that the revulsion in the Northern public mind rainst the administration in the State elections of last autumn involved a righteous rebuke from the offended majesty of the people; we grant that the late Congress was a fanatical, actious and demoralizing one, and that President Lincoln and his Cabinet have signally failed to meet the reasonable expectations of the country. We regard the radical abolition programme as a budget of abominations, wild, practicable and full of mischief; but, above all things, we hold that the salvation of the country and of our established order of society from dissolution, anarchy and universal meb law, depends now upon the adhesion of the people of the loyal States, of all creeds and all parties, to the government, the cause of the government, "the powers that be," and the laws of the - Charles - Carlot land.

This is and has been the position of this journal from the beginning. So long as any mea sure which we have deemed to be of dangerous endencies or doubtful utility has been undecided by Congress we have freely and earnestly epposed it; but when any such measure has ecome a law of the land we recognize no other alternative than that of submissi There can be no departure from this course without passing into the breakers and quicksands which lead to shipwreck. Hence it is that we feel called upon by every consideration of law, order and the public safety to denounce these Northern copperhead peacemongers of the day as public enemies. When such reckless, bigoted and narrow-sighted and brawling demagogues as Vallandigham and Pendleton of Ohio Ben Wood, Booby Brooks and their confederates begin to preach the doctrine of resistance to Pre ident Lincoln and the dostrine of submission to Jeff. Davis, it is at least due to the community that he tendencies of their absurd and dangerous instructions should be exposed. They counsel resistance to the laws. Let us suppose that here and there these copperhead apostles of mob law succeed in securing a body of adherents resolved upon resistance to the conscription. The government undertakes to enforce the law; a bloody collision ensues; the contagion of resist ance spreads throughout the ranks of the party infected, and civil war, with all its fearful consequences, is inaugurated at our own doors. Under such a state of things what citizen's profamily would be safe from night to night against the intrusion of a gang of hungry rufians and a wholesale spoliation? And with the loyal States in this horrible condition, how would it be possible to prevent the breaking up of our armies in the field, the occupation of the national capital by Jeff. Davis, and the absolute destruction of the government of the United

A reign of terror would inevitably follow broughout the length and breadth of the land and peace at last would most probably be the result of foreign armed intervention and a diviion of the broken fragments of the Union between England and France. Such are the ten dencies of the treasonable doctrines of resistance to the laws preached by such silly malignants as Vallandigham and Company. In a milder view, such preachings are the absurd ravings of miserable mountebanks and political charlatans. They want an armistice; they want a national peace convention; they want a change of the constitution to suit the dainty stomachs of Davis and his conederates; they even want, as a last resort, capitulation to Davis, Union or no Union, for the sake of peace. But to all these base expe dients of base and stupid peace impostors the responsible and ruling chiefs of the rebellion have no other answer than that of scorn and disgust. The simple truth is that "men cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," and there can be no peace short of subjugation of this rebellion.

This is the exact issue-the suppression of this rebellion by force of arms, or endless confusion and ruin from civil war in the North, universal chaos and mob law. We call upon the President to execute the laws; we call upon him to enforce the Conscription act in order to trengthen our armies in the field without loss of time. We call upon the people of the loyal States to stand by the side of the government to support it, and to frown down all attempts in every quarter to create riots, insurrection and bands of lawless cutthroats and robbers The Jacobin teachings of Vallaudigham and Company, as we are advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the administration. Whe refugee Unionists in the South are hunted down by bloodhounds, President Lincoln, no doubt, is inclined to believe that itinerant Northern copperheads, in pushing their opposition to the government to blatant treason, have passed the limits of the law's forbearance.

The people will fellow their legitimate way to reach the shortcomings of the administration. If, with the enormous forces, means and powers at his command, President Lincoln, and has lately been exceedingly anxious to put in the interval to the next regular meeting of it in practice.

Congress, shall fail to extinguish the rebellion the two houses, by the verdict of the people in the next autamn's elections, may be com pelled to impeach him, and in his place to try the Vice President as the head of the government. Should be also fail in what will then be a very brief interval to the Presidential election, the people will inevitably provide a positive remedy in the election to the Presidency of some such man as General McClellan Meantime there can be no armistices, no peac conventions, no amendments of the constitu tion, no amnesty, no concessions of any sort to the rebellion, while it defies the armies of the Union and demands a settlement by the sword This is the alternative of Davis and his confederates. Let them have it. We have the forces and the means equal to their speedy subjugation. A single great Union victory now, we believe, will bring the rebellion into the dust. Let President Lincoln exert his powers, strengthen his armies, push on the war, and let the people of the loyal States go on with their Union leagues to support him as the constitutional head of the government, and these Northern peace traitors will soon be hushed into silence by Union rejoicings of victory.

EXPOSURE OF DEETY FAMILY LIMES once said, in relation to bringing family matter into print, that people ought never to wash their family linen in public. The revelations just made by Horace Greeley and Mr. Van Wyck, republican member of Congress and minority of one of the committee to inquire into the frauds in the New York Custom House, togethe with the reply of Allen Butler, the criminations and the recriminations, present the dirtiest tub of family washing ever seen since the time of Bonaparte. Van Wyck, because, as is alleged, he could not get his men appointed, and Greeley dissatisfied because, in addition to the gun and beef contracts and other fat jobs, he could not get his fingers deep into the patronage and profits of the concern, agreed together to disclose the secrets of the den of thieves-all being of the republican family and thriving in their art under the auspices of the Secretary of the Trea-

Had some enemy done this it would have been disgusting enough; but when distinguished members of the republican family conspire to make the expose it is still more loathsome. Were not the odor too strong just now to permit any further stirring up of the dirt, and were not our space so much crowded, owing to advertisements, we would overhaul the whole business in our columns to-day. But when the wind has had time to ventilate it, and we can find room for the discussion, we may return to the subject. Meantime every man who passes the Custom House holds his nose, as some rebel ladies are sald to do when they meet the Union soldiers in Southern cities.

We pity the unfortunate employes in that establishment; but we do not so greatly blame them after all. All politicians are naturally thieves and robbers, and will steal and plum der just as readily as a duck swims in a dirty pond, unless they are continually watched and checked. This is the business of Mr. Chase. He has the power of appointment and dismissal of all the officers. He is responsible for the condition of this Augean stable, and unless he speedily cleans it out the people will hold him o account. As he values public opinion, therefore, let him lose no time in commencing the task. Let him send the inmates of those granite halls to some political hospital specially royided for them; and if such cannot be found immediately let them be sent to Fort Lafavette: for we object to having the prisoners in Sing

Sing contaminated by contact with them. PROSPECT OF A SOUTHERN FAMINE.-Notwithstanding the immense breadth of land withdrawn from the cultivation of cotton for the production of cereals by the rebels, they are beginning to realize the fact that they are not, agriculturalty, so independent of the rest of the world as they claim to be. The prospects of the confederacy in regard to its food supplies are, in truth, exceedingly precarious. In a recent report of the rebel Secretary of War a most deof the past season, he says, have not yielded the returns anticipated, although the amount of additional land sown with corn was very large, and in many districts the product is below the average. The question of subsistence was, therefore, calculated to excite more anxiety than that of the supplies of arms and clothing, of which abundance was obtained from vessels running the blockade. Other accounts represent this difficulty as immediately pressing.

It is said that the population is everywhere beginning to feel the pressure of want, and that it is only by impressment that the government can get enough food for the army. If these statements are not exaggerated for a purpose they hold out a prospect of a speedier termination of the war than we had looked for. Hunger is an enemy difficult to contend with; and if to their other afflictions a famine is superadded the Southern people will not long submit to the iron rule that has beaped so many miseries upon them. These considerations should induce the federal government to hurry up its preparations for the capture of Charleston, Sa vannah and the other Southern ports. Once the rebels find that all hope of relief from the external world is shut out from them, they will begin to realize the felly of their conduct, and will rid themselves of the obstacles which exist to their restoration to their former happy position under the old government.

GREELEY'S GUN CONTRACTS .- Poor Greeley had the impertinence to deny yesterday that he was ever interested in gun contracts. If he will turn to Secretary Stanton's official report te Congress he will find the particulars of the contract fully detailed, with an account of how Secretary Cameron endorsed it with the name of the Tribune. Does poor Greeley dare to set his word against the statements of official documents? Just before he received this gun contract poor Greeley continually assailed Cameron. After the contract was issued Cameron was praised. This shows the principle upon which the Tribune is conducted.

THE COVENANT WITH DEATH .- In yesterday's Tribune poor Greeley asserts that he never used the words "a covenant with death and an agree ment with hell" in reference to the constitution This phrase is an invention of Garrison's, and is one of the stock quotations of Wendell Phillips Perhaps poor Greeley never used such terse. epigrammatic language, for he has not as much brains as Garrison or Phillips; but he has been advocating and illustrating the idea that the constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell" for the last twenty years,

FURTHER RISE IN GOLD-THE DUTY OF Charac.—Yesterday at anoon gold rose to 163, though sales closed in the Aternoon at 158. There is no necessity whatever for this exces sive premium on gold and this confirmed de preciation of the ourrency. By late Southers ntelligence, which we published yesterday, we earn that in Richmond gold was at 350, or, in other words, it required three dollars and a half in paper to equal in value one dollar in gold. The Southern confederacy is in the ame position as France after the Revolution. when its commerce was cut off by the Allies There were few mercantile transactions in which money sould be used, and the assignate became drug. In the same way the commerce of the South is cut off by the blockade, and not being a manufacturing, but an agricultural country, the wants of the community in the way of currency are necessarily very small. Hence an excess of paper money is felt there rapidly. The case is different at the North. Our immens commercial, mercantile and manufacturing transactions, and our population, twice as large as that of the confederacy, naturally require a large amount of currency. The necessity s greatly increased by the expenditures of a tremendous war. The resources of the country ars boundless, and the Internal Revenue bill is

said to be extremely productive. There can be no reason, therefore, for so great depreciation of the currency so soon, and but for gross mismanagement it would be now nearly at par. It is idle to charge it, as the New York Times does, upon the sympathizers with the rebellion and secessionists, as some silly Southern journals charge the depreciation of their currency upon the Jews and traitorous Union men. The copperheads have little money with which to speculate, and still less influence to sway the public mind. It is the natural law of currency and finance which produces the result. Specie payment has been unwisely departed from, and until preparations are adopted for resuming it, we may expect matters to grow worse instead of

If the evil is to be arrested, therefore, let Mr. Chase prepare immediately to pay in silver or gold, and compel the banks to do likewise, till confidence is restored. He has the power, and it is his duty to exercise it. Not a moment ought to be lost, for gold is steadily going up and paper going down, and it is easier to stop the mischief now than when it shall have grown to larger dimensions. It will not require much gold to bring about the change, and the Treasury in six months will largely gain by it, while the people will be relieved from the enormous evils of an inflated irredeemable currency. What is wanted is to establish confidence, and then gold will no longer be demanded. But that can only be done by prompt payment in specie on demand for greenbacks. nals, like the Times and Tribune, which are dis couraging Mr. Chase from pursuing this sound pelicy are giving more substantial aid and comfort to the rebels than the whole Jewish tribe and all the copperheads to boot.

THE COPPERHEADS-WHAT IS THE TRUE ORI GIN OF THE NAME?—The term copperheads, as applied to peace democrats and sympathizers with the rebels, is generally derived from the copperhead snake, which is not only very venomous, but, unlike the rattlesnake, springs upon its victim without warning. Now we deem this derivation altogether inappropriate, for a more noisy set of political demagogues have never appeared. They threaten too much to perform anything. Barking dogs never bite. The true derivation must be from our copper coins, intimating that the heads of these fellows are about equal to the head upon a cent. We trust the government will let them alone and give them rope enough. They will soon play themselves out; for did ever such fools exhibit themselves on any stage? We are in the midst of a terrific war, with vast armies face to face and this is the moment that these Marplots call for peace, peace, when there can be no peace till the contest is decided. Either we must whip the rebels or the rebels must whip us. If they should be defeated it would be no disgrace but if we, with our superior numbers and im mense resources should be defeated, the dis grace would be too great to endure. Is it not silly, therefore, at this stage of the war for the copperheads to cry peace, when every conside ration of honor and interest demands a vigorous prosecution of the war?

THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING .- The copper head journals, like the Express, World and Journal of Commerce, are assailing Messrs. Van Buren, Brady and Daly for attending the Cooper Institute meeting in company with Opdyke, Greeley, Bryant, Gould, Raymond, Dudley Field and other niggerheads. The fact is, that Messrs. Van Buren, Brady and Daly deserve a great deal of credit for their course. They were actuated by the best possible mo-They went to give the niggerheads a little useful political information, and the effect s wonderful. Poor Greeley has been quite conservative ever since. Bryant's articles in the Post are as calm and sweet as his poetry. Mayor Opdyke has not written another veto. Dudley Field contributes a letter to the HERALD explaining that he is not opposed to fair criticism upon the administration. Raymond rears as mildly as a sucking dove. Why, at this rate Van Buren and Company will bring the whole niggerhead party under the conser vative banner before long. Such new recruits as Brooks, of the Know Nothing Express; Marble, of the quasi abolition World, and Prime, of the Journal of Commerce, which was started as an abolition organ, have no business to object. Van Buren's society for the diffusion of useful political knowledge is far better than that at

THE NEW SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE .- John Van Buren and is assistants, Brady and Daly, are converting the whole republican party. As the result of their recent lectures at the Cooper Institute, we find the Tribune publishing a "call" to all republicans to become "loyal men" hereafter; and wonderful to say, there is not a word about the nigger in the "call." This is encouraging. John Van Buren and Company ought to deliver such lectures at least once a week. Every large city and small town in the country will want to hear them. Let them persevere, and we shall have such an awakening and revival in politics as has not blessed the nation in many a long

VAN WYCK, THE HONEST PATRIOT .- Van Wyck does not hesitate to expose frauds and corruptions, no matter who is responsible for them He is the salt of the republican party; but even salt cannot save that corrupt concern, and Van Wyck's honest patriotism has put Secretary and his followers into a pretty pickle

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Operations Again Puebla.

FOREY INTENDS TO REDUCE THE PLACE

His Proposed March on th Capital.

Army, de. By the arrival of the steamer Roaneke, we have de

Soldiers in the

Frenc

Negro

Havana to the 6th instant, with some further det Our Havana Correspondence.

Will the Prench Attack Puebla! - A Little More About Alabama—The Diario de la Marina on Captain Hun

steamer due here to-day from Vers Cruz. You thave by this time received the few items from that co tre by this time received the few items from that co y lately brought by the steamer Maini, and which we you by the Columbia. By the steamer Bio Bio I s you word of the sale in Havana of drafts on the Fre treasury to the amount of 5,800,000 francs at 2,3 ar per cent discount. No doubt all my letters have reso you long since.
It is said that the French are waiting for the expec

reinforcements before making any attack on Puebla; I have information from trustworthy sources which dis somewhat from the news I find in the papers. This is somewast from the news I and in the papers. It is substance, that no attack on Puebla is intended, the p cy being to compel the garrison to surreader by out off all communication with the surrounding coun Puebla is now surrounded on every side, and could easily destroyed by a bombardment if the French country and the surrounding that the surrounding the surrounding that the surrounding the surrounding that the surrounding that the surrounding the surrounding that the policy is to conciliate as much as possible, and avoid sterner measures of war until absolute necessity com to employ them. think truth obliges me to say that the French are

nim to employ them.

I think truth obliges me to say that the French are in the "desperate" situation which some newsmon. represent. Their communication with Vera Crus is a and the road unmelested. They have marched as bodies of men across the country from various per in order to concentrate their forces at Puc and these detachments have, for the most part, net une opposition whatever. On the contrary they have it well received by the people among whom they past flough there are many who may attribute this to fee do not think so, for it is well known that the guerillatics plunder from all without distinction, while the Fre have been very careful to conduct themselves well, be this as it may, the situation of the French is not perate." Up to the present their losses have a mainly through sickness, the number of those who fallon in skyrmishes being very trifling. They have the provisions they require and a large Mexican for their pay. These are facts, and fasts should be faithful recorded for the sake of history, with the truth of w neither party bias nor prejudice should be permitted interfere.

That the Freuch can c nquer Mexico dipears to m most au absurdity, nor do I believe that Napoleon et ains any such idea; but that he army will autoce seizing the capital, and changing, lo some artent, the sein government of the country, I do not doubt. Whe that may result in good or avil for Mexico is an question, upon which opinions may differ. Aims of course, entertains high hopes of being pin the supreme magnetracy of the nation by the Fre but I do not think his hopes will be resilized. The Fre will place so man in that position by force of arma, Almente will nove be elected President by the May people. If a monarchy about the cashbighed his che are ettil smaller, though I do not believe there wil quite so radical a change from republicanism.

A jetter from Vera Cruz, dated February II, says Bazaine has arrived, with this division, at Nopsiudistant about thirty miles from Prubla.

Gen. igic less was at Chelula at the head of 3,000 and Comonfort commands the reserve (about 6,000 and Comonfort commands the reserve (about 6,000 and four factories.

serted to the inveders.

Of local news in Havana there is but little. The Cay
General has sent some more persons out of the islan
trading in negroes. Why does he not provide some of
means of supplying labor before he steps the only
source left to the people to cultivate their plantation.
A story is told of the Alabama, that when she me
bark Humming Bird at sea, after having destrayed
chastelaine and Golden Rule, the bark showed En
colors and passed unmolested to the port of San De
go, where Semmes found her a day or two afters
with the Stars and Stripes flying; and the story goes
he swore by his board to have revenge—in accord
with which eath he is said to be cruising in the neigh
hood, evidently watching his intended victim.
Exchange here has reached forty eight and fifty
cent; so you can suppose business is not very brisk.

The Diarie de la Marina masse the following com
upon an extract from the Hasana in relation to the
of Captain Hunter, of the Montgomery, for the destion of the steamer Hanche. The Diarie says:—"* W
ever may be the proofs which the famous perpetrat
that act in the waters of M. isanac may be able to ad
in extenuation of some of the incidents which mat
that affair, it will be very difficult to exculpate his

ment to the principles of international law—ic matance of having brought to trial that rash ler, Hunter, who, when performing that ingles

three hundred tous would have to pay, or more ; lend for four mouths, the sum of six thousand The foreign consuls have projected against the me The Eagle arrived yesterday, and leaves day

The forces occupying Vera Cruz are largely compose egroes. These are brought principally from Martin.

his work to go on unmole min to the enduring adva